

## CARRANZA OUTLINES MEXICAN REFORMS

Addresses Constitutional Congress on Amendment of Organic Law.

### PEOPLE'S LIBERTY FIRST

"Right Must Regulate All Elements of Society," He Declares.

QUETZARU, (Via Mexico City), Dec. 2.—In his address before the Constitutional Congress to-night, Gen. Venustiano Carranza outlined the reforms he hoped to see embodied in the constitution. He said in part:

"I come to deliver into your hands reform necessary for this country. Right must regulate all elements of society. The constitution of 1857 was the result of a great upheaval, but it proclaimed only the general principles of reform without putting them into practical form, so that they are of only nominal value and it is not possible to administer the government with this constitution. The history of the country gives ample data to demonstrate this."

**Liberty Must Be Guaranteed.**  
"What is desired first of all is to establish the rights of the people to individual liberty. Human liberty must be guaranteed to prevent the government from taking advantage of the excuse of maintaining peace in order to commit crimes. The old constitution was not strong enough to do this, as the liberty of the individual was at the mercy of executives. I hope the new constitution will provide severe penalties for wrongdoing on the part of public officials and make them responsible for their acts."

"Judges, heretofore only the tools of Governors, should have the power to investigate and punish wrongdoing of Governors. Guarantees for prisoners accused of crimes heretofore have been nullities. Prisoners have been at the mercy of judges and third degree methods. They should be allowed bonds and a limit should be fixed to the time trials may be delayed. Good lawyers should be provided for the indigent, and no arrests should be made without evidence sufficient to justify them."

"The old constitution provided for the right of the Government to occupy property for public benefit without the consent of the owners by paying an indemnity for the same. This is sufficient to allow the Government to take large estates and distribute them among small owners, so that the only reform necessary in that part of the old law is to provide that condemnation may be only by executive authority and that judges may deal only with indemnity."

"I ask you to consider whether it is necessary to have every foreigner who obtains title to real property regain treaty rights with respect to such property and conform to Mexican laws."

"I advocate a divorce law which will place the family on the basis of love, not pecuniary interests. The nationality of children born in Mexico to foreigners should be clearly defined."

**Question of Voting Franchise.**  
"You must consider whether the vote shall be given to all or limited by educational or property qualifications. I think the vote should go to all, but that it should be taken from those making wrong use of it or those who look with indifference on the affairs of the republic."

"Public instruction must receive attention, because knowledge ensures either against anarchy or dictatorship. On the organization of the executive power will depend that the legislative branch shall not become an instrument of the Executive. Free discussion, without following instructions of the Executive or of Governors, must be secured the Legislatures, but they must not be given sufficient power to curb the Executive in proper execution of his rights."

"A parliamentary regime in which the Executive is a figurehead and the Cabinet is selected by Congress is not good for Latin American nations. The people still need a strong government, which is not the same as a despotic government."

"Direct election of the President will give strength to the Government and the nation, and the President will not be at the mercy of the legislative power. The best argument against a parliamentary regime is the object lesson furnished by the United States."

"I advocate the elimination of the office of Vice-President, providing that the succession to the Presidency, in the event of temporary or permanent absence, shall be decided by Congress."

"There should be absolute independence of the judicial power."

**BANDITS KILL 26.**  
Attack Train Near Talla—Two Generals Among Victims.

LARRO, Tex., Dec. 2.—Twenty-six persons, all Mexicans, including two Constitutionalists, were killed by bandits, alleged adherents of Francisco Villa, in an attack on a train at Talla, between Torreon and Paredon, November 24, according to information received here to-night. The bandits were under command of Fortunato Salinas.

After the guard had been killed Salinas lined up and robbed every passenger on the train. He then read what purported to be the latest Villa "manifesto," as follows:

"First. All loyal Mexicans must join the Villa cause and those who refuse will be considered traitors and immediately shot."

"Second. Railroads are to be considered property of the Mexican people and all rights foreigners may heretofore have had are declared void."

"Third. Foreigners after twenty-five years residence in Mexico must become citizens of the republic or be expelled."

"Fourth. No American citizen can acquire property rights or enjoy any privileges accruing to Mexican citizens."

**Slayer of Sheriff Captured.**  
CARTAGO, Ind., Dec. 2.—Martin Rice, an insane man who last night shot and killed Martin J. Jones, Sheriff of Vermillion county, when the latter attempted to arrest him, was captured to-day in the woods near his home.

**12TH OFFICERS MAY FACE PLOT CHARGES**  
War Department to Stand Behind O'Ryan in Row Over Resignations.

FUNSTON TO GET FACTS  
Army Opinion Is Action Will Be Reconsidered by Regiment Commanders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Officials of the War Department will stand squarely behind Major-Gen. O'Ryan in the row precipitated by the resignations of the officers of the Twelfth Regiment, New York Infantry, who maintain they were insulted because they were ordered to march a second time in review before Senator Wadsworth and a major in the Carranza army. Unless the officers reconsider their resignations they may face very unpleasant consequences. It is understood Gen. Funston will send an inspector to get the facts in the controversy.

So far the War Department has only press despatches and is without official notification, but enough information is at hand to form a preliminary opinion of the row, and this opinion is unfavorable to the officers of the Twelfth Regiment. Officials are particularly concerned over the report that Col. Gordon Johnston is among the officers who have resigned. Col. Johnston is a regular army officer who was detailed to command the New York unit.

It is an axiom in the military service that the resignation privilege cannot be used as a means of securing any one in authority. Army officers here can see no reason for not obeying orders from a superior officer in a soldierlike way, and say resignations prompted by pique might easily constitute insubordination or conspiracy.

According to the military regulations, if the officers of the Twelfth agreed to resign in a body as a rebuke to Major-Gen. O'Ryan, it would constitute conspiracy and a military offense. Their resignations doubtless would not be accepted under these conditions and they might be subject to court-martial.

The prevailing opinion in army circles is that the resignations will be reconsidered and the whole matter blown over. This is regarded as the hoped-for simplest solution of the whole matter.

**COL. FISK RESENTS GUARD CRITICISM**  
Commander of Seventh Says Militia Was Needed in Crisis and Met It.

UNIT IS MUSTERED OUT  
But Remains as a State Body and Drills Will Be Resumed.

Long chapters of criticism directed against the National Guard since it began its service on the Mexican border, unfriendly comments both from the rank and file of the militia units and from regulars were answered in a few words yesterday afternoon by Col. Willard C. Fisk, commander of the Seventh New York Infantry, soon after 1,078 of his officers and men had been mustered out of the Federal service.

Col. Fisk does not fear for the future of the National Guard. He believes he and his men went down to the border because they were soldiers and knew where their duty lay, and that their presence in Texas was necessary for the preservation of order. Col. Fisk, in common with many others, has heard complaints from guardsmen who had left their jobs and their homes on an unexpected call, and after thinking things over had decided that the National Guard was not meant for that sort of work, and would go to pieces if it had to do it again.

As Col. Fisk pointed out, they were needed there to reinforce the regulars. There was nobody else to send in such an emergency. The amount of money spent in the undertaking did not concern him, he said. A crisis had arisen and soldiers were needed. That is where he and his men came in.

The pointing that the National Guard gets from the service—meaning the regulars—did not interest him in the least. He was shown an editorial in the *Army and Navy Journal* which spoke of the "downfall" of the guard. This paper reflects the opinion of the service. The quotation follows:

"Officers of long experience in the guard whose opinions are unbiased and who have no axes to grind in the form of keeping positions at home as well as with the army of the United States with consequent double pay declare that unless the present conditions of service in the guard, as now demanded by the national defense act, are changed radically the National Guard practically will cease to exist within a very short time."

With a look of disgust that said a great deal Col. Fisk put the paper aside. He said he has heard a great deal along those lines. The best answer he gave to the pessimistic critics of the guard was that the Seventh will resume its regular drills in January. The twilight atmosphere in which the service paper had developed the National Guard was not particularly in the Colonel's office.

Col. Fisk said he had instructed his company officers to give him the names of men who had lost their jobs after being sent to the border, but that so far he had received no complaints. Several large corporations, New York Stock Exchange firms and individual business men have told Col. Fisk they will be able to find places for any who have been discharged because they served Uncle Sam.

**WOMEN SEE VISION OF FOUR HOUR DAY**  
But They Will Be Satisfied Now if They Can Gain Eight Hours.

Enter the four hour day—that is, as soon as the Women's Trade Union League can bring it about.

The convention, which the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore branches of the league are holding in this city at present is called on the programme "Interstate Conference on the Eight Hour Day." And the eight hour day is the first objective of organized women workers, but after this "gained they will fight for a six hour and then a four hour day."

"Four hours hard work a day is enough for any one," cried Miss Melinda Scott, president of the New York organization, at yesterday's session, in the Russell Sage Foundation Building. "And if all the idle people were set to work four hours a day from each would keep the world going better than it goes now. There are too many idle men and women fattening off our labor."

"The Federal Government, through the President, has testified that the eight hour day is right," said Miss Rose Schneiderman, representative of local unions. "In time we shall bring the Government round to the four hour day. But it'll be a long time. There are girls in candy factories now working sixteen hours a day. Even where the eight hour law is on the books it is often broken."

Miss Leonora O'Reilly also spoke for the four hour day. But first, she declared, women must get the vote.

"We'll win it in New York if our working men stand by their word and vote 'yes' when the referendum comes up in 1917," she declared. "And it's up to us women to stand behind them and give them a good hard push to the polls."

Miss Elizabeth Lowe, secretary at the league headquarters, told of rough handling she received in Eleventh avenue Friday night while giving out circulars advertising the eight hour meeting.

She stood outside the candy factory on Eleventh avenue between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets giving circulars to the girls as they came out from work," she said. "The girls told me the best paid of them got only \$5 a week and they worked from 7:30 A. M. till 6 P. M. They seemed glad to get the circulars. 'We'll try for the eight hour day,' they cried. I suppose the boss heard, for he came out and ordered me away. I just kept on giving out circulars, and he grasped my arm and dragged me across the sidewalk. Then the foreman came and struck my hand, and what they would have done I don't know, but a man, a bystander, who said

his name was George Rak, interfered to protect me."

Rose Harriot, a spirited little waist and suit maker, told graphically how from a child worker in a factory she had developed into an ardent upholder of the union rights. "I was a striker when I didn't know what a union card was," she cried. "I only knew I was overworked and underpaid."

At the morning session Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, talked of the eight hour day "from the official standpoint." Dr. Frederic S. Lee, professor of psychology at Columbia University, discussed it from the physician's viewpoint. Mrs. Florence Kelley from the consumer's viewpoint and Dr. Leo K. Frankel of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company from the employer's viewpoint.

Mrs. Kelley introduced a resolution calling on President Wilson to include in his legislative programme this winter a law limiting the working day of the

women of the country to eight hours. This will be adopted to-day at the final session at 311 Fourth avenue.

**At 80 Sees for Heart Balm.**  
UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Mrs. Almira Kingsbury is just a little on the right side of 80 years old. She is rather deaf. She has lost her right eye and her left thumb. Besides she is a little lame.

But she took the stand to-day to testify that Robert Roberts of Trenton, 74 years old and a farmer, had been so smitten with her charms at first sight that he urged her to marry him. Then she said he broke truth and she sued for breach of promise. They met at an employment agency where he sought a housekeeper.

Judge Hazard told Mrs. Kingsbury's attorney: "I think your client is clearly entitled to about six cents." However, the case was held open for more evidence.

**VILLA ROUTED SOUTH OF CHIHUAHUA CITY**  
Continued from First Page.

The opinion of army men is that he should have little difficulty in doing so. It is assumed that Villa's supply of ammunition must have been materially reduced by his five days of fighting against Gen. Trevino, and it is regarded as logical and in line with Villa's tactics that he will evacuate Chihuahua after having removed into the hills such supplies as he can get.

Villa's success in the north has prompted officials to study with more anxiety reports of revolutionary movements in other parts of the country. The operations of Gen. Felix Diaz in the extreme south of Mexico have been extended somewhat and information has reached here that he and his agents have made earnest efforts to get the cooperation of Villa and other rebel leaders who have been conducting independent operations.

Between Mexico City and Vera Cruz, official despatches say, only interrupted railway traffic exists, the Mexican railway having been repeatedly cut in the past two weeks. At one time the line was broken at more than ten places.

Further north, in the oil producing region, Manuel Palaez, who has held a considerable territory for more than a year, has increased his influence, and, according to official information, is negotiating with Diaz for joint action. Between Tampico and San Luis Potosi the Cedillo brothers are reported to have adopted more active methods in preventing the operation of railroads over which is moved much of the oil needed by Carranza for operation of his trains.

The increased operations of the different rebel bands have been the basis of unofficial efforts by Mexicans to have the embargo on ammunition lifted, and it is regarded almost as a certainty that the discussion of that phase of the situation will be taken up at the adjourned session of the joint commission.

**Franklin Simon & Co.**  
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets.  
Tuesday, December Fifth  
Annual Fur Sale  
Women's Furs  
High Grade Fur Coats.  
Capes, Stoles, Scarfs and Muffs.  
Much Below Regular Prices  
For prices and particulars see Monday's evening papers

**The supreme luxury of fashion furs**  
FINE FURS constitute the most luxurious expression of Art in Women's Dress. The skill and knowledge it takes to present the superb coat or wrap of Russian Sable, Chinchilla, Ermine or Kolinsky, cannot be acquired in a day. Even the graceful stole, scarf, or cape that will drape itself artistically around the body, in soft luxurious folds, must be fashioned from the softest and most supple of skins in exquisite textures and matched into carefully blended tones.

It is a Fur Service such as this that the "House of Gidding" offers its patrons. The members of the firm being primarily Fur Experts, and maintaining, as they do, their own establishment on the shores of Lake Superior in the far Northwest, equips the personnel of the organization with a superior knowledge as appraisers of Fine Furs and enables them to render their patrons a distinct service.

Here, every Fur, whether it be an Ermine evening wrap, a sturdy motor coat, a smart Jaquette, a little shoulder cape,

a set, a muff, a tiny throat band, or only a bit of fur trimming, it is none the less expressive of quality and good taste.

This season more than ever, the supreme vogue of the fur-trimmed costume, renders the Gidding service of more than

usual importance: for Fashion scarcely recognizes the suit or coat that neglects its touch of fur—and even revels in Smart Top Coats, and Tailleurs that dip into the luxury of furs to the extent of deep borders, yokes, collars and even sleeves of fur and in fact, in some of the smartest models that Paris has sponsored this season, FUR and FABRIC share about equal honors.

It is seldom that one finds a true artist in Fashion who is equally expert in his knowledge of Fur; thus it is that the Gidding establishment, situated in the heart of the fashionable shopping district of New York, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, continues to add laurels to its former records and prestige. The wonderful extent and variety of this, America's most extensive display of Rich Fur-trimmed Apparel, is well worth one's visit, for it represents a total collection of models introduced by the premier fashion artists of Paris, together with new ideas from their own French and American designers.

From the lands of the Midnight Sun come all the incomparably beautiful furs for your new and lovely costumes.

From the December issue of Harper's Bazar—Advertisement.

In Siberia, Russia and the frozen Northlands of all countries bear tribute to the present vogue of Furs.

**Franklin Simon & Co.**  
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets.  
Annual Sale—Women's Silk Hosiery  
Suitable For Holiday Gifts  
WE GUARANTEE THE WEAR OF ALL SILK HOSIERY

**Women's Pure Thread Silk Hose**  
In black, white, gold, silver and shades to match shoes or gowns, also open work. Paris clox or emb'd silk hose in black or white. 3 pair for \$2.50 .85

**Superior Quality Silk Hose**  
Pure thread silk hose in black, white, gold, silver, bronze, taupe, pearl gray, ivory or pink; double heel, toe and silk garter top. 3 pair for \$3.95 1.35

**Hand Emb'd Clox Silk Hose**  
In black or white with self or contrasting color novelty or plain clox, also gold, silver and all shoe shades. 3 pair for \$4.25 1.45

**Silk Hose, Hand Emb'd Instep**  
Of pure thread silk in black or white, hand embroidered in self color; double heel, toe and silk garter top. 3 pair for \$4.25 1.45

**Openwork Clox Silk Hose**  
Of pure thread silk in black or white with broad openwork clox; double heel, toe and silk garter top. 3 pair for \$5.75 1.95

**Hand Emb'd Novelty Clox Silk Hose**  
Of superior quality pure thread silk in black or white; hand embroidered in self color; double heel, toe and silk garter top. 3 pair for \$5.75 1.95

**Silk Hose, Hand Emb'd Instep**  
Of extra quality pure thread silk in black, white, pink or light blue; richly embroidered in self color; double heel, toe and silk garter top. 3 pair for \$5.75 1.95

**Openwork Silk Hose**  
Pure thread silk hose in black, white or evening shades; double heel, toe and silk garter top. 3 pair for \$8.00 2.75

**French Lace Inserted Silk Hose**  
Pure thread French silk hose in black or white with lace insertion; double heel, toe and silk garter top. 3 pair for \$8.75 2.95

**Silver or Gold Lace Silk Hose**  
In silver, flesh, white, pink or light blue silk with inserted silver lace motifs, also gold with gold lace. per pair 5.50 to 7.50

**Unusual Sale Monday**  
Women's "Kayser" Italian Silk Undervests  
The balance of this season's Italian silk undervests, of highest grade Italian silk, with wide lace top, ribbon shoulder straps.  
2.95 Heretofore \$3.95 to \$4.95  
Will Show on Monday  
Women's New Model Winter Coats

**Fur Trimmed Coats**  
Trimmed with Various Fashionable Furs  
New semi-fitted, flare or belted models, of wool velvet, wool plush, seal plush, broadcloth, English vicuna or mannish fabrics. Special 29.50

**Women's Winter Coats**  
With or Without Fur Trimming  
Showing the new straight line, shirred or Empire models: of wool velvet, Bolivia vicuna, seal plush, wool plush or broadcloth. Special 39.50

**Women's Wool Velour Coats**  
Trimmed with Seal or Skunk Opossum  
Of wool velour in all the new colors; straight line or flaring models with draped cape collars and wide cuffs; silk lined. Special 45.00

**Bolivia or Suede Velour Coats**  
Large Cape Collars or Bandings of Various Furs  
Semi-fitted, shirred or belted models, of Bolivia vicuna or suede velour cloth; in all the fashionable winter shades. Special 59.50